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"The tangle of underlying and active causes which accumulate in the course of time and the proximate events which led to the breaking of peace are left to history to unravel. God alone sees and judges the intents and thoughts of the heart.

"We, servants of Christ, address to all those who have power or influence in the matter an earnest appeal seriously to keep peace before their eyes in order that bloodshed soon may cease.

"We remind especially our Christian brethren of various nations that war cannot sunder the bond of internal union that Christ holds in us. Sure it is that every nation and every realm has its vocation in the divine plan of the world, and must, even in the face of heavy sacrifices, fulfil its duty, as far as the events indicate it and according to the dim conception of man. Our faith perceives what the eye cannot always see: the strife of nations must finally serve the dispensation of the Almighty, and all the faithful in Christ are one.

"Let us, therefore, call upon God that He may destroy hate and enmity and in mercy ordain peace for us.

"His will be done."

Death of Dr. Ernst Richard.

In the death on November 20, in New York city, of Dr. Ernst Richard the peace movement has lost a devoted worker and the university circles a distinguished scholar. Dr. Richard was born at Bonn, on the Rhine, in 1859, and came to the United States in 1883. Since 1903 he had occupied a chair in Columbia University as lecturer on the history of German civilization. One of his best-known works is the "History of German Civilization." As recently as September first there was issued a small volume by him, entitled "God's Paths to Peace." He was the founder of the German-American Peace Society in 1905, and was its president up to the time of his death. He was also one of the founders of the New York Peace Society in 1906 and a member of its Board of Directors ever since. Among some of the means which he strongly advocated for the promotion of a better international understanding were the temporary exchange of young persons between nations, so that they might have a year or more of intimate family life in another country; also the development of commercial relations between the republics of the two Americas.

Outline Studies in International- ism.

The monthly series of "Studies in Social Reform," edited by Josiah Strong and W. D. P. Bliss, and published by the American Institute of Social Service, is to be devoted wholly the coming year to topics dealing with the present-day issues of war and peace. The editors have prepared this new list of subjects to take the place of the regular studies which had been arranged for 1915. "Doubtless," they say, "the United States as the greatest neutral power will have an important part in the final settlement, and it is none too early to begin the study of the underlying causes of war, and of the

conditions necessary to a permanent peace." The outline is of such a high order of excellence that we hope many of our readers will decide to follow the course of studies themselves, and induce others to do so, either as individuals or in clubs and classes. The magazine is published by the Institute at Bible House, Astor place, New York City, and may be had in club subscriptions at fifty cents a year. The studies also appear each month in the *Homiletic Review*.

Department of Legislation.

In this issue the department of legislation is again taken up, and a list given of the leading measures pending before Congress, which should either be supported or opposed by those interested in furthering the peace movement. If our peace workers will take advantage of the present important crisis and will write letters at once to their representatives in Congress, strongly opposing those measures which are intended to increase the military and naval establishment of the nation, much definite good may be accomplished. The military and naval forces are at work in season and out of season to gain the ear of those in power. Shall we be less in earnest in promoting the cause for which we stand—the cause of international good will?

"Preparedness" an Exploded Theory.

In an interview reported in the *New York Evening Post* of December 12, Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, makes these pertinent statements:

"I certainly am not in favor of 'preparedness.' Our present army and navy are sufficient for our protection. The United States has an enormous coast, * * * it would take an enormous navy to adequately protect them. It seems to me the United States is not depending on that sort of thing. We are maintaining peace with the countries of the world, and it is reasonable to anticipate peaceful relations. Our country is not advancing along the line of aggression. It is not our policy to grab territory.

"What could better prove that preparedness is an exploded theory than the war in Europe? * * * Why should the United States build up a great army and navy at this time, when we are on the eve of a readjustment of militarism?"

From the press reports it appears that the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament decided not to award the peace prize on December 10, 1914.

Among the Peace Organizations.

From the Peace and Arbitration Society of Buffalo, New York, comes the following encouraging report:

We have found a very great public interest in the whole war and peace question, and therefore have embraced the opportunity for addresses during the fall. Something over fifty talks have been given to audiences

of every description. We were fortunate in having Dr. David Starr Jordan here for two days, during which he gave four admirable talks before the Chamber of Commerce, the Y. M. C. A., Lawyers' Club, and an address open to the general public. Our Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution urging that the chambers of commerce and other business organizations of the United States, through the central organization, should organize for the purpose of enlisting similar institutions in the other neutral countries to the end that the weight of their influence may be exerted at the close of this war toward effecting the right kind of a peace, which may at least make it more difficult for business to be again paralyzed, as it has been since August 1.

Dr. John Mez has given four excellent talks recently in our city. We have furnished speakers for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Christian Endeavor Convention, the Brotherhood of Boys, many churches and clubs. The two former organizations have pledged themselves to work in the peace movement largely through the efforts of some of our society.

At present we have been directing our energies chiefly to bringing about the right kind of an observance of the hundred years of peace. Already the clergy of Buffalo have taken the matter up with great interest in the attempt to bring about an extensive observance of the centenary of peace, the main purpose being to call attention to the great contrast between the result of a simple agreement providing that no battleships, forts, or soldiers should be allowed along our 3,800 miles of northern boundary—in other words, that preparation for peace has resulted in peace—whereas in Europe the maintenance of great armies as a means of procuring peace has resulted in the present terrible war. It seems eminently appropriate that the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on Christmas Eve should be recognized in the Christmas service as the adoption of Christian principles in relations between the two nations.

Work in the schools is also going on, and a considerable number of school peace leagues have been formed; teachers are entering into the matter with enthusiasm.

Our executive committee are strongly of the opinion that now is the time to go on with propaganda work, with a view to creating in this country a strong public opinion which will sustain the President, if he shall be called upon to act as mediator, in the demand that terms of peace shall be such as to prevent a recurrence of war, so far as it may be possible. Such a public sentiment will also do a great deal to counteract the few jingoes who are now appearing in the public press.

One of the most enthusiastic and successful peace meetings ever held in Washington, D. C., occurred on Sunday afternoon, December 6, in Poli's Theater. The Washington Peace Society arranged for the meeting, which was addressed by Dr. David Starr Jordan on the subject, "The World War and Its Meaning to Us." Mr. Arthur Ramsay, president of the local society, presided. The theater was crowded and hundreds were turned away. The war was not brought on by any one country or by any one man, said Dr. Jordan. No single nation or individual was wicked enough or powerful enough to do that. It was brought on by military efficiency. He expressed the earnest hope that the United States would not enter upon an increased military organization, and

said that the peace movement would outlive kings and emperors, warships, armies, and navies.

The Dutch Peace Society, "Vrede Door Recht," has acknowledged the presentation of the memorial to the President of the United States, drafted by representatives of the American Association for International Conciliation, the American Peace Society, the Church Peace Union *et al.*, and has written a letter drawing the attention of the other European peace associations of the neutral countries to the memorial, and expressing their hearty approbation of the considerations it presented. This memorial was published in the October ADVOCATE OF PEACE. They beg these societies to lay the matter before their several governments, as the society in Holland has done, in order to create public opinion in its favor.

The Church Peace Union has sent out an appeal to all the churches in America, urging them to plan for appropriate celebrations on Sunday, the 14th of February, of the centenary of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent.

The first in a series of four lectures on the subject, "Pan-America and Peace," was given in New York under the auspices of the New York Peace Society on Thursday evening, December 10, by the Hon. John Bassett Moore. His topic was "Past and Present Relations of the United States to the American Republics." The remaining numbers in the course will be given by Senator Theodore E. Burton, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings. The dates and topics of these lectures are as follows:

January 28. "Industrial and Commercial Effects of the Panama Canal and Their Influence on World Relations."—Senator Burton.

February 25. "Possibilities of Friendly Co-operation Between the United States and Latin-America."—Secretary Bryan.

March 25. "The Western Hemisphere and the World of Tomorrow."—Professor Giddings.

A committee of invitation for the lectures, which consists of thirty-six prominent citizens of New York City, contains, among others, the names of Lyman Abbott, Nicholas Murray Butler, Andrew Carnegie, Robert Underwood Johnson, Wm. T. Manning, Alton B. Parker, George Foster Peabody, Jacob H. Schiff, Francis Lynde Stetson, Frank A. Vanderlip, and George W. Wickersham. The lectures are held in Aeolian Hall, at 34 West 43d street.

The New York Peace Society has on sale peace pins, buttons, and seals manufactured from a design furnished them by courtesy of Tiffany & Co. of that city. They are very attractive in appearance and combine the idea of patriotism and peace. An outer band of red carrying thirteen stars is followed by an inner band of white and a blue center on which appears in plain letters the word "PEACE." These have been manufactured in response to a frequent demand from members of the society and are being sold for the benefit of the department of women's organizations, of which Miss Marion Tilden Burritt is secretary. The distribution has been handled largely by Mrs. Caroline M. Hill, who has taken up the work as a labor of love in the interest of peace. Any who would like to see samples can address her in care of the society. The pins in 14-karat gold plate are sold

for 50 cents; oxidized silver, for 25 cents, and celluloid, for 5 cents each; the seals for envelopes, at 25 cents per 100.

An effective leaflet just issued by the New York Peace Society for wide-spread use in the many meetings which are being held over the city and State by its corps of about forty volunteer lecturers is entitled "War Extra; Timely Questions Asked and Answered." It contains twenty-one brief questions and answers, followed by a membership application form.

The Massachusetts Peace Society.

The Massachusetts Peace Society began its work in September under somewhat different conditions. Dr. James L. Tryon, who had been secretary of the society since its organization in 1911, had resigned in order to give his entire time to the work of the New England department, and Mr. Henry S. Haskins, who had been secretary of the Dependent People's Conference at Lake Mohonk, had taken his place. A new department of education was created, and Professor Jay William Hudson, of the University of Missouri, was chosen director.

The board of directors felt that the breaking out of a great war in Europe, far from being a source of discouragement to the peace movement, was in fact an opportunity for service greater than had ever been offered before. Plans were made, therefore, for pushing forward the work of the society in every possible way, especially by directing public attention to the positive and constructive ideas underlying the new peace movement, particularly in relation to the European struggle, and by increased efforts in extending the organization.

That this view of the situation was justified has been apparent. Public interest has not been slow in manifesting itself. Associations of all kinds throughout the State have invited Professor Hudson to address them. Since October 1 he has spoken before more than forty leading organizations. Mr. Haskins has also addressed a number of important meetings. The society has been able, through the co-operation of the World Peace Foundation, to meet many other demands for speakers. Requests for literature have been numerous, and the society has made special preparations for distributing pamphlets issued by the American Peace Society, the American Association for International Conciliation, the World Peace Foundation, and other institutions.

An education committee has been organized and has done effective work, especially in connection with the promotion of a series of Sunday afternoon mass-meetings during November, in Faneuil Hall and Tremont Temple. Large audiences attended these meetings. The speakers included Mayor Curley, Hon. Samuel J. Elder, Professor Hudson, former Attorney-General Herbert Parker, Edwin D. Mead, and Hon. Joseph Walker. Another series of mass-meetings to be held in January is being planned. The committee has also issued a "peace petition post-card," the proceeds of the sale of which goes to the Red Cross. The card as signed and returned to the office reads as follows:

"A PROTEST AGAINST MILITARISM."

"I hereby register my protest against the war system, and urge its replacement by a code of international law.

"I call upon my Government to work jointly with all governments for an international court of justice, and for the reduction of the huge national armaments to the limit of an international police."

It is proposed to forward the cards sent in from each Congressional district to the Congressman representing such district.

Efforts have been made to secure the active co-operation of all the members of the society. Several general letters and circulars have been sent out, including an appeal for Belgian relief. Active steps have been taken to enlarge the membership of the society, and those already members have co-operated heartily in recommending those likely to become interested and in securing their applications. A card index has been established, including several thousand names of persons interested in the general object of the society, but not as yet members, and personal appeals are being made to such persons. It is proposed to put still greater emphasis on this method of extending the membership.

The Fall River Section of the Massachusetts Peace Society, in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A., conducted a joint peace meeting on Sunday afternoon, December 6, in the Savoy Theater, Fall River, Mass. Mr. J. N. Buffington, of the Fall River Peace Society, spoke briefly of the work of the organization, and invited his hearers to become members. He then introduced as the speaker of the afternoon Professor Jay William Hudson, who spoke on "America's Message to Europe." Professor Hudson said that the world will never be at peace until an international democracy is established. We should do all in our power to urge upon the world a simultaneous disarmament, and the substitution for force of an international court, with an international police to enforce its findings. America's message to Europe should be fourfold: neutrality, good-will, peacefulness, and helpfulness.

The New Bedford Peace Society, New Bedford, Mass., held its first annual meeting on December 14. The former officers were re-elected. In the report of the secretary, Helen H. Seabury, it was stated that four lectures had been given under the society's auspices during the year, besides a number of peace addresses given by individual members of the society or arranged by them. The organization began with 49 members; it now has 100. Miss Seabury's report closed with these words:

"Will not the existence of this society be justified if its members, moved by the appalling epidemic of killing in the Old World, make their own the following thought of the Baroness von Suttner, who once spoke in this very meeting-house: 'We can never undo what has been done and we cannot stop what is going on; but what we can do is to help to prepare a new order of things in which these things (the horrors of war) will never occur again, and as we can do it, so let us do it.'"

After the business session refreshments were served and the members adjourned to a public meeting, at which Professor Charles H. Levermore delivered an address on "The War and Afterwards." Charles Mitchell, a vice-president of the society, also spoke briefly.

Copies of the Index to Volume LXXVI of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE may be obtained by applying to the office of the American Peace Society, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.